WESTERN RECORDER.

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The following Sunday School Report has been communicated to us for publication. The spirit it breathes, is truly commendable.

REPORT

Of the Adams Union Sabbath School Teachers' Society, presented at the close of their first quarter, ending Nov. 13, 1825.

In the discharge of their duty, your committee cannot refrain from some remarks relative to former attempts, made for securing the benefit of Sabbath school instruction to the numerous children in our neighbourhood. For several years past, some degree of attention has been paid to this noble object: and efforts made were not without success. A large amount of biblical instruction, has been lodged in the minds of the young, the benefit of which, we hope they will reap to the last days of their lives. But many discouraging circumstances attended those exertions, and dampened the zeal of well-wishers to children. But a small part of the large class of children around, could be induced to attend the schools. The manner of rewarding merit (giving small books at the close of the year) seemed not to have extensive influence upon the pupils, and many were irregular in their attendance, whilst others left the school. At length, discouraged, teachers gave up the object. Yet there was anxiety on the minds of some parents and other individuals, which produced the inquiry, whether any thing could be done. This was the aspect of things when this society was formed, in August last. The plan then proposed and adopted, viz. to establish a library for the benefit of the school, from which books are taken on every third Sabbath—the keeping of class papers, something upon the Lancasterian plan, so that pupils are rewarded according to merit, as it respects attendance, conduct, and manner of reciting, rather than according to the length of their lessons, has answered the highest expectations concerning it. The number of scholars who may be considered as constant attendants, has been about 75. These have been divided into 21 classes, and have recited in all, 5732 verses from Scripture and answers to M'Dowel's and Parmele's questions. It has not been the object of the teachers to obtain from their pupils long recitations; but to give them an understanding of what they have recited, and the greater part of the lessons have been recited more than once, during the quarter.

We believe there has been, on the part of the teachers, assiduity and fidelity, which are praise-worthy, and for which they are not to expect their principal reward here below. The motives by which they have been governed, we hope will govern them still, while they press forward in a cause, against which none can speak, who can justly lay claim to the title of *benevolent* or *good*. They have now before them, pleasing prospects. The library contains nearly 200 small volumes; the interest of parents has been in a measure excited to the subject; and themselves and their pupils, have become accustomed to the plan of procedure, which will render their task hereafter, more pleasant.

Your committee cannot dismiss this subject, without some remarks on the importance of Sabbath Schools.

The importance of religious education is generally acknowledged *verbally*, but denied *actually*. But whatever may be the opinions or practice of men on this subject, the Gospel must be subverted, and the principles of religion proved nonessential to the welfare of the world of souls, before the importcen of religous education can be rationally denied. And in the present state of things in this country, Sabbath schools must be considered as among the best means of securing this object. It is true, that the first school of children, is the lap of their mothers: there they acquire their earliest impressions which give a tone to their subsequent life; and there the fear of God, and the love of Christ should be instilled. How desirable, then, that mothers should be pious; and yet young females are too often educated with a view to almost any thing else, but that which principally qualifies them for usefulness as mothers, and as patterns of piety.

But as children grow up, they must have other instructers and all their instructers should be pious. Children are assiduously trained up for particular stations in life, and why should they not be studiously trained up for God? Children ought to be taught that the only foundation of true morality, is found in the Bible. As the Bible takes cognizance of all the relations of life, so there are no duties incumbent on us as magistrates and subjects, parents and children, husbands and wives, neighbours and friends, in a word, no civil, political, professional, domestic or religious duty, which is not directed by the letter or spirit of the word of God. The Bible, therefore, should be put into the hands of children at an early age, and into schools; and schools for the express purpose of diffusing instruction by means of this revelation should, and will be patronized by all wholesome citizens, as well as by Christians. "The objections that its familiar use as a common book, will destroy its authority over the mind, or fill the minds of children with improper ideas, are not to be admitted. The *first* is *unphilosophical*, and the *last*, is *irreligious*. Upon the principle upon which the *first* depends, treatises on moral duties, ought not to be put into the hands of children; and upon that of the *last*, man, a child of corruption, is considered as a better judge of correct ideas, ideas suitable to be unfolded to children, than his God, who is perfect." Let Sabbath schools flourish, therefore, and prove to the world, as is in a measure, already done, that of all studies, that of the Bible is most important—followed by the greatest amount of happiness in this life—and the best preparation for the life to come. Let them flourish, and we may hope to see the church of Christ and the world, assuming something of that glory and purity, which have departed, since the memorable days of our fathers who set up the standard of religion, on the first settlements of our country.

Rev. JOHN SESSIONS, JOHN H. WHIPPLE, } *Committee.*

The sanctifying efficacy of Christian doctrines and of a Christian life.

Nothing can convince more sober people that our doctrines are worth contending for, unless we can show them their inseparable connexion of real good works: nothing can stop the mouths of reviling enemies and scoffers, but the unanswerable silencing language of the holy lives led by those who profess the doctrines of grace. Within the professing church numbers are deceived by a form of knowledge, and by an unholy confidence and selfish joy, for want of attending duly to this subject, others are kept low, and continue comparatively unfruitful, because they are not suitably impressed with its importance: and without, multitudes have their predjudices rivited, inquirers are stumbled, and despisers are emboldened, by what they witness among professors; which confirms their notion that the doctrines of grace tend to laxity of morals, and consequently are useless or pernicious.—"What do ye more than others?" our Lord says to his disciples and to each of us. With our principles, hopes, privileges, example and assistances, we certainly shall, if we act consistently "do more than others:" and whatever tends to promote the peace and purity of the church, or the stability, fruitfulness, and comfort of believers, as effectually tends to spread the gospel, as preaching to careless sinners, or sending missionaries into distant regions. "These ought we to do, and not to leave the other undone." I never yet saw a few consistent, peaceable, exemplary believers in any place but they won over, in time, some of their neighbours and relations, and rendered the gospel respected even by those without: but I have repeatedly seen a company of high professors, zealous for doctrines and loud in disputes, but lax in their practice, who have set numbers against the gospel, and made it despised and hated, more than usual by all around them. In this day of infidelity, in which Satan is inspiring his servants to uncommon exertions against the whole fabric of Christianity, books and sermons will do little, unless we can oppose to his progress, not only theoretical discourses on the tendency of the gospel, but also appeals to facts concerning its efficacy in rendering men holy in all manner of conversation. Our children, servants, or neighbours will be better preserved from infidelity, and more led to think of religion, by witnessing and feeling that the gospel produces happy effects on us, especially in our conduct towards them, than by all we can say. Thus we make a lodgment in their consciencies, which they cannot get rid of. If they see us happier and better than other men, they cannot but feel the difference, even if they would willingly deny it: but if they can fancy themselves about as good without the gospel as we are with it, nature will lead them to slight it without remorse. Our conduct also must shew men what we mean by conversion, a new creation being born of God, &c. We must embody such subjects, and be living examples and illustrations of them. We want more preachers, and should "pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth labourers into his harvest:" but preachers, and sermons, of the cast just described, are most important; and thus all ought to preach daily. Christians of this kind, will be the honoured instruments of reviving religion, and diffusing it into distant lands, as well as of handing it down to posterity.

INDIAN WRONGS.

Copy of a letter from Rev. ISAAC M'COY, to his friend in Boston, dated

Carey, 100 miles N. W. of Fort Wayne, Ind. Sept. 21, 1825.

Dear Friend,—No circumstance has proved so destructive to the Indians, as the ceding of their lands to the United States without suitable provision for the future. We do not deem it improper for the hunter to give place to the farmer. We blame only that policy, which leaves out of sight the interests of the Indians. Few of the natives are so ignorant as not to understand this fruitful source of evils, or so insensible as not to feel the injury.

On a late tour, I made a visit to an Indian chief, about one hundred miles from this, and spent the night with him. Among the numerous topics of conversation, he introduced that of the ceding of their lands to the United States; and notwithstanding I assured him, that, that was a subject with which I could not meddle, yet he desired me to listen to the following story.

Speaking of a certain treaty, mentioning time, place, and persons, he said the chiefs and warriors of their tribe were called to a council with the whites. Supposing the object to be the purchasing of their lands, many of them declined attending. One principal chief and some subordinate ones, however, attended. Among those who remained at home, different opinions were expressed respecting the probability of those who attended, selling their country, contrary to the wish of a large majority of their tribe.

When they understood that a great portion of their country was actually ceded to the United States, they were greatly distressed and many of them repaired to him, whom they deemed the proper officer of the United States, to complain of the unfairness of the sale, and its distressing consequence as respected them, and to endeavour to recover their country again. They conversed with him almost a whole day. sometimes he was angry, and sometimes they were. He held up before them a large paper, and said, "there is the bargain and the names of such and such chiefs who have signed their marks." But they could not read the paper, and certainly know that it was, or was not as he said.

When they found every other plea unavailing, a chief arose, and appeared as the representative of the women, and in behalf of them spoke to the following effect:—

"Without us you could not be happy—without us the world of men could not exist: the earth would be without people. You, who are now men and chiefs, were once infants at the breast. You passed from childhood to boyhood, and to manhood. You are become strong, but you are indebted to your mothers for your strength.

"Since then, the men are so dependent on the women, we think we ought sometimes to speak and to be heard. Look on us and see our poverty and wretchedness—see our infants in our arms, our children around us from the size of these, up to men and women. Now we entreat you, for the sake of us, and of these, to remember what you have been yourselves, to take pity, and let us live where we are. Do not increase our miseries by depriving us of our country. Here we have a little,—drive us away, and we must die!" The person to whom they were speaking, said these remarks were just, but he could not remedy the evils.

The foregoing is the chief's story;—whether it be true or not, it shows, so far the grounds of their complaint and their capabity to complain, and to plead, could they be heard. Give the aborigines of our country, a home undisturbed by the whites and the reformation of the former, will be certain.

At this place, the approach of the white settlers is increasing some of our difficulties; yet no material change in our affairs has lately been produced. At Thomas, among the Ottawas, matters are improving.

Respectfully yours, ISAAC M'COY.

From the Tract Magazine.

TRACT CORRESPONDENCE.

From a Young Gentleman in Massachusetts.

I cannot refrain from communicating for the encouragement of the committee of the American Tract Society, two instances of the usefulness of tracts, which have lately come to my knowledge. The first instance was that of a man who had become violently enraged with his neighbour, was about to commence a legal prosecution against him, and had signified his intention to the sheriff whom he expected to employ. Before his writ was made out, however, the Tract, "To any person engaged in a lawsuit," fell into the sheriff's hands; and so deep was the impression produced on his mind, of the impropriety and wickedness of thus commencing a suit at law, that he went to his proposed employer and urged him to desist. There is no eloquence like that of the heart, Such was his seriousness and earnestness that it disarmed the revengeful spirit, and compelled him to relinquish his malicious design.

The other instance was that of a young man who was a notorious transgressor of the Fourth Commandment. An amiable, and I hope pious lad in the neighbourhood was often grieved with his abuses of the day on which our Saviour rose from the dead, and sent him a Tract entitled, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." He was an apprentice to a master, who, though not a professor of religion, is a friend of religious order and good morals. He had long considered the case of W——, as nearly hopeless. But the spirit of God accompanied the Tract thus presented to him, and he has become a strict observer of the Sabbath, a constant attendant on public worship, a member of the visible church of Christ; and there is much reason to believe he will stand, at the great day among the thousands who have been turned from the error of their way through the instrumentality of those feeble and yet mighty messengers, Religious Tracts.

From a Lady who has engaged extensively in the Distribution of Tracts.

I cannot write much, but must just say, "Blessed be the American Tract Society." May it live until its influence is felt in every corner of our world. May it live till it shall be no longer necessary to say to any, "Know ye the Lord." You need not my pen to encourage you in your arduous work; for the Bible is full of encouragement; and the success with which Tract efforts have been crowned, keeps pointing, with additional force, back to the Bible, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand."

Happy effects of the Tract entitled, "The sin and danger of neglecting the Saviour."

"Several Tracts," says a Missionary in the state of New-York to the Secretary of the New-York Religious Tract Society, "were deposited at the meeting house in ——, for the purpose of being read and returned. From these Tracts a woman selected that of Dr. Owen, entitled, "The sin and danger of neglecting the Saviour," and carrying it home, requested her husband, (an abandoned profligate, who spent his Sabbaths commonly in hunting, and was among the first in deeds of daring impiety,) to read it to her one evening. He had not read far before his sins were set in order before him; an awful horror seized his mind—he laid down the Tract and sunk upon the bed, in a state of almost total despair—he remained the subject of distressing convictions, 'till on the Sabbath he accompanied his wife to the church, where the people had met to pray and read a sermon. The sermon read, was one of Romaine's, on the text, "Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there?" Here, while listening to the description of the great and compassionate Physician, he dared to hope and was filled with joy and peace in believing. His walk, so far as I have been acquainted with it since, has been very spiritual; he seems to consider all he has, (and his property is considerable,) as the Lord's; and in works of beneficence I think he is not surpassed by any of us. Another person has since been awakened by the same Tract of this excellent author, who "being dead yet speaketh."

From the Secretary of the Utica Tract Society, Auxiliary to the American Tract Society.

The Tract cause is gaining interest among us. Our sales, together with the prospect before us, remind us of the insufficiency of our depository to supply the increasing demand. Not quite two months have elapsed since the receipt of about 231,000 pages of Tracts, one third of which are already disposed of. We enclose 85 dollars. We have one auxiliary, the Female Tract Society of Camillus. Several others, we believe, have the union under consideration. Some interesting facts concerning the usefulness of Tracts are known to us, which we hope soon to communicate for the encouragement of the parent Society.

From the Secretary of the Baptist Convention of the State of New-York.

At the recent session of the Baptist Convention of this State, at Cazenovia, it was resolved that, as its clerk, I should request of the American Tract Society, a donation of Tracts for the use of our numerous missionaries traversing the frontier settlements. The quantity we leave wholly to the committee, as we know not how ample your present stock may be.

The Committee have voted 10,000 pages of Tracts to be immediately delivered, and hope to be able in future to make more liberal appropriations to aid the missionaries of Christ, who are labouring among the destitute.

From a Clergyman.

I take the liberty to suggest to the Committee of the American Tract Society the importance of an 'alphabetical index of the Tracts,' to be printed not only at the end of the set of bound volumes, but in a sheet form, for the use of all readers of Tracts, and all persons engaged in their distribution. There should be also a list of Tracts arranged according to the subjects: those on Profaneness, for example, being arranged together, and in the same manner those on Intemperance, the Sabbath, &c.

Lexington, [Ky.] Female Union Tract Society.

This Society, which embraces several religious denominations; circulated the last year, 49,309 pages of Tracts. Receipts during the same period $100.

Its second annual report contains the following notice of the formation of the American Tract Society.

"It will be recollected, by most of our readers, that in May last, a National Tract Society was organized in the city of New-York, under the most encouraging and favourable auspices. The principles of its formation are peculiar, and mark the progress of that spirit of union, which, combining all the energies of the Christian church brings them to bear upon the accomplishment of one grand design; of one vast and stupendous result. The managers and publishing committee are chosen from six different denominations of evangelical Christians—all pledged to the support of one common cause—bound by *one tie*—engaged in the service of one common Master—and about to prove to the world, that the great leading truths of the Gospel can be taught, without inculcating the peculiarities of doctrine, or enforcing the favourite views and opinions, which characterize any sect.

"This Society has made its appeal to the Christian public, and asks for funds to enable it to extend and perpetuate its influence and who, that know the value and importance of such an institution, will refuse their aid. To all our friends, but more especially to our female friends, we would say, 'here is much for you to do which calls for prompt and decided effort. Whenever you collect twenty dollars, to constitute your pastor a member for life, you give the Parent Society the means of printing 6000 four page Tracts, and keeping them in perpetual circulation."

Religious Tract Society of Baltimore.

From the ninth Annual Report of this Society, it appears that it printed the last year 19,000 Tracts, and distributed 50,778, making the whole number distributed since the formation of the Society 352,828. Its series of Tracts now comprises 65 Numbers.

"A person visiting one of the Factories in the vicinity of our city," says the report, "passing through the smith shop, heard a man uttering many and horrid oaths—he stepped in and asked who was *praying* so? 'Praying!' observed the swearer, 'you might have heard swearing.' He was told that was prayer, though not generally considered so by those who indulged in the awful practice. A few words of admonition were given to all present, and a Tract handed to each, the '*Swearer's Prayer*' being of the number. About a month after this, a person gave the delightful intelligence, that the profane blacksmith was brought to reflection by reading that Tract; that he had become convicted of his lost and undone estate: and had been received into the communion of the church."

A pious female, passing through the suburbs of the city, was accosted by a youth from a carpenter's shop, who solicited a Tract. She gave him several, and several more to his master, praying that the blessing of heaven might accompany them. It was some weeks afterwards, when she visited the same neighbourhood; and on passing the shop the same youth came running out, and with both hands extended, exclaimed, 'O, my dear Madam, I bless you for the Tracts you gave me. I hope God has converted my soul, and I have been longing to see you to tell you all about it.' His master came forward and said, 'I too must thank you, Madam, for the little books you gave me. I have never sworn an oath since, and I have determined never to become intoxicated again.' The youth gave the most satisfactory evidence of piety, and said there was the greatest change in his master he had ever seen in any one; that he had before been remarkable for profaneness and drunkenness, but was now a sober man, and had learned to 'fear an oath.' 'Truly,' says this female, 'many will praise God to eternity, that Tract Societies were ever instituted."

Religious Tract Society, of the city of Washington.

From the sixth Annual Report, it appears that this Society, since its organization in 1818, has issued 37,340 Tracts, containing 386,380 pages. Of these 4,840 Tracts, containing 61,380 pages, were put into circulation the last year. After referring to the spiritual wants of many around them, and urging the co-operation of Christians, the report continues; "Shall so cheap, so simple, and yet so powerful a means of good, as the dissemination of Religious Tracts amongst these benighted souls, be neglected? If one Tract not half a cent in value, has been instrumental in the salvation of many souls of infinite value, what can we imagine will be the glorious result, when millions of these silent messengers of mercy shall give in an account of their faithful labours at the judgment of the great day? Brethren, do you want to accomplish a great deal of good with a little labour? distribute Tracts. Do you want to prepare the way of the Lord and make strait his paths? distribute Tracts. Do you want to hasten the day when "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ? Distribute Tracts.

RECIPROCAL DUTIES.

A very interesting and useful little volume has just issued from the press of Mr. James Loring, of Boston, entitled 'Reciprocal duties of Parents and Children.' The writer is Mrs. Taylor, the well known author of 'Maternal Solitude,' 'Practical Hints,' &c.

The subjects it embraces are as follows: mutual respect—family harmony—self will—some mistakes in education considered, and the correcting of them—pecuniary affairs—rising rank in life—parental and filial conduct, as relates to the sexes—partiality—settling in life—religion—the death of parents—to childless persons—the orphan—conclusion.

Many pleasing anecdotes are interwoven, which give an additional interest to a volume otherwise interesting. It may very fitly be placed in the family library by the side of the "Christian Father's Present."

[*Rec. & Tel.*

IRELAND.

A scripture reader states as follows—The priest of ——, went to a house, and ransacked every corner for a Bible the person had of mine, but was not successful, as it was concealed in a hole under the loom. The priest poured out all the invectives he could against him, threatened that he would mark him, and have him hunted like a hare; but if he would return to his duty, he would be his friend, and serve him. A night or two after, a stone was thrown into his window, which done him a small injury. On the following Friday he came to inform me of what had happened, and continued with me a considerable time. He says he must leave, and get journey work at his trade (a weaver) at a distance, as anonymous notices are posted about, warning the people not to give him any work; and he is surrounded by enemies, that he considers his life in danger. I gave him all the encouragement I could from the Word of God.

A week or two ago the Priest refused to give the Sacrament, and to confess some persons who send their children to the Hibernian Society's Free Schools. This however, has excited a greater spirit of inquiry among the people, and will, I hope be productive of good.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SABBATH AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following fact given in the journal of the missionaries at these islands, will show in what regard the Sabbath is held by the natives.

"While at tea this evening we heard a herald passing through the district, (the manner in which all the general orders of the king and chiefs are communicated to their vassals,) making a proclamation to the people. On inquiring of the native boys in our yard, we learned, that the object of it was to inform the people, that the next day but one would be the Sabbath, and to command them to have all their food for that day prepared on the morrow, and not to break the commandment of God by working on the "Iatabu"—sacred day. Heralds have very frequently been sent out on a Saturday evening, to give intelligence of the arrival of the Sabbath, and to command its observance; but this is the first time we have heard it notified so seasonably as to take all excuse from those who disregard it."

The London Missionary Register for September, contains the following notice of the death of Mrs. Knight.

"The Rev. Joseph Knight, of Nellore, in Ceylon, has not long enjoyed the benefits of his marriage with the widow of the late Mr. Richards. She had suffered for some time under inflammation of the lungs, which became alarming about a month before her death; the disease seemed to have yielded to the operation of powerful medicines, when she attacked with violent diarrhœa, which carried her off in about thirty hours. She has left an infant daughter by her last marriage, and two children by her first. Mr. Knight writes, in deep affliction, on the 10th of May:

"On finding that her end was near, she gave her dying advice with great earnestness to all connected with the station. She was about thirty two years of age; and had been actively employed in the work of missions for about eight years. She conversed in the Native Language with facility; and delighted much in giving instructions to the youth and others of her sex. May the Lord cheer us with divine consolations; and abundantly make up our loss, by pouring out his Holy Spirit on us, and on the heathen around!"

LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

We collect from a statement officially circulated by this Society, that they have no less than eleven hundred & forty-seven Schools, containing 94,262 scholars, of whom above 50,003 are children of Roman Catholic parents. The scholars are instructed in either the Irish or the English Languages, or in both, according to circumstances. The reading lessons of the lower classes are *extracted from the Scriptures*; and every child who is admitted into the Schools, must, at the end of twelve months, be able to enter the New Testament Class. Such is the demand for education among the poor of Ireland, that the Society is called upon on every side to extend its Schools to a degree far exceeding the funds at present placed at its disposal: and unless those funds can be enlarged, the Committee will be compelled to decline the numerous applications which are made for instruction from persons of every denomination.

CHRISTIAN CONVERSION.

The Rev. Mr. Frey was first brought to serious reflection by a few pointed, affectionate remarks, from a Christian traveller in the same stage coach. Not long after his conversion, he reproved a Deist by the name of Rockenstein, who had been speaking lightly of religion, while at dinner; and the consequence was, that this man also was led to embrace the Saviour.

From an Arkansas Paper.

HEATHEN BARBARITY.

We learn by a commuuication from the Osage Mission, that about the 27th of Sept. last, an Osage woman was delivered of two children; a male and a female, and, that shortly after their birth, the unnatural mother expressed a determination to put them to death—from this, however, she was prevented by her sister, who used every persuasive means to reconcile the mother to her infants, but she obstinately refused them the care and nourishment which nature designed for them; saying, if the children were brought nigh her, she would kill them. There was no alternative left, but for the sister to bestow on the abandoned infants, such care as was in her power, and being destitute of all means, sustained them seven days on water. The mother, as though possessed of some evil spirit, and predetermined on her purpose, on the evening of the seventh day, prevailed on an old squaw to steal the children and secrete them in the woods, to perish. In this the old wretch succeeded; but on the next morning, the 8th day, the Rev. Mr. Paxley, one of the Missionaries, was informed by an Indian woman of the fact, which induced Mr. P. in company with Mr. Bright, of the same family, and Mr. Dunlap, blacksmith to the Osage nation, to go immediately in pursuit of some Indian from whom they could obtain information respecting the fate of the children; in their inquiries they met with an old Indian woman, who informed them, if they would pay her, she would conduct them to the place where the children were concealed. This extraordinary demand was complied with, and the party was conducted along a small Indian trace, until they reached within about half a mile of the residence of Mr. P. to a large thicket of briars, which the squaw passed, apparently by design; but Mr. Paxley discovered a track leaving the trace, which he pursued into the thicket, and found the children both tied up together in a piece of an old blanket, and to his great joy, both living; one sucking the cheek of the other. Mr. P. carefully took the little foundlings to his residence, where our informant saw them, twelve days after, doing well.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this efficient Auxiliary was held at Montpelier, on the 13th of October. It appears from the report of the treasurer, that its receipts since October 28, 1824, amounted to $321 28; which, with $385 72 then in the treasury, gave a total of $706. Of this sum, $190 remained in the treasury at the time of the annual meeting. Since its formation, this auxiliary has paid over to the parent Society $1529. It has eleven members for life, made so, by the payment of $50 each; Also, 34 annual members.

Arrival of the Missionaries.—Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, of the London Missionary Society, arrived at Otaheite, Dec. 25, 1824. The following Missionaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, have also arrived in safety:—

Messrs. Davis and Haddy, at the Cape of Good Hope; Messrs. Barby and Kerr, in Jamaica; Messrs. Fishler, Bathbone, and Bridden, in St. Vincents, and Mr. Woolley, in Trinidad.—*Lon. Mis. Reg.*

Departure of Missionaries.—Since our last publication, Mr. and Mrs. Pratten have sailed for Gibralter, to supply the place of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, lately returned on account of the ill health of the latter; and Mr. Thomas Wilkinson has sailed to commence a Mission on the coast of Honduras Bay.

[*Lon. Wes. Meth. Mag. for Nov.*

South Seas.—The London Missionary Chronicle gives the following extract of a letter from George Bennet, Esq. dated Sidney, March 24, 1825.

"We have heard again from the Islands, and on the whole, satisfactory accounts. Mr. Crook of Tairarapu, is set out with some native teachers for the Marquesas Islands; may it please God to smile upon this new effort to carry the glad tidings of salvation to those benighted lands."

BUENOS AYRES.

A school has been established in Buenos Ayres, by Mr. Parvin, who went out from this country a few months since. About 70 scholars attended it, many of whom have reached the age of manhood, and the New Testament has been introduced as a reading book.

REV. MR. OSGOOD.

In the London Evangelical Magazine for October, Rev. Mr. Osgood, agent for Sunday schools in Canada, acknowledges in behalf of those Schools, the receipt of 200 Bibles and 800 Testaments, from the British and Foreign Bible Society, 800 spelling-books from the Sunday School Society, and numerous donations in books from other sources.

Hospital for the Jews.—Accounts from Frankfort, state that the brothers Rothschilds, have just given a splendid instance of their humanity and benevolence, in undertaking to erect a hospital for the Jews at an expense of a hundred thousand florins, and providing for its endowment with three hundred florins annually.

London Missionary Register.—The circulation of this publication, which is chiefly occupied with the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, is stated in the last number, to amount to 9750 copies.

The General Synod, of the Evangelical Lutherian church in the United States, have voted to establish a Theological Seminary—and appointed agents to solicit contributions in this country and in Europe.

The amount of donations acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, for December is $5,178 49 cents besides legacies of $215: permanent funds $31: permanent funds for Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer $97 25: Mission College in Ceylon $40: and donations in clothing, &c.

Extemporaneous Preaching.—Extemporary preaching appears to have been common in and before the days of Luther, so that the usual way of giving to the public the subject of a discourse, was from notes taken by one of the hearers, Erasmus, Ep. Lib. xvii Ep. 24. On the title pages of many editions of the discourses of popular preachers, before and about the time of Erasmus, there is a print of a congregation assembled, with a person haranguing them, and there is always a clerk at the foot of the desk, with a book and pen in his hand. Indeed, many of those sermons were published by the *Notaries*, as they were called. Savonarola's sermons, many of Luther's discourses and commentaries, (that on the Galatians in particular) were prepared for the press by those persons.

A new religious paper is about to be issued from Philadelphia, called the Religious Messenger of the Philadelphia Conference.

REVIVALS.

We lately mentioned the existence of a revival in Middlebury College; and have now the pleasure of stating that a similar blessing is enjoyed at Williams College, Mass. The letter, containing this gratifying intelligence, was addressed to a gentleman in New York, by a theological student residing in Williamstown, and an extract from it, was published in the Observer. The writer says:—

"We wish that Christians abroad may know our situation, that they may be led to intercede for us; we do not desire it for ostentation, but for that sole reason. We wish and pray, for an interest in the prayers of the Church."

The letter is dated the 4th instant, and the extract is as follows.

"But I have another theme to descant upon; it is for this purpose I trouble you with another letter. Shall I say it! Can my pen describe it! The Lord God, merciful and gracious, is in the midst of us! The clouds of darkness which have so long hovered over us portending a dark and dreary winter, have vanished; the cheering rays of the Sun of Righteousness have reached us—our iniquities seem to have been forgotten,—and we enjoy indeed, a reviving season from the presence of the Lord. The high looks are brought low, the stiff necks are broken, the hardened sinners are melted. The rooms, once the scenes of revelry, are now little Bethels for prayer. The hours of diversion are changed into hours of devotion. The tongues which were once reviling, are now crying for mercy; and those who once reviled the praying Christian, are now begging for his intercession with the God of Jacob. Oh! it is heart melting as you go along the halls; to hear from almost every room you pass, the anxious prayer, God have mercy on me:—Thou Son of David, have mercy on me. Even Christians themselves, are astonished to see such a powerful work. Although some have been weeping between the porch and the altar, since the term commenced, yet the greater part of us were slumbering and sleeping;—and it was not till we heard the noise of the chariot wheels of the King of Zion, that we awoke.

On Thursday, the 1st inst. we joined in a fast with the people of the town. Such a day, I never experienced. The students collected at half past ten, for conference and prayer. With two or three exceptions, all were there. Not a dry eye was seen in the room; some wept aloud. Since that time, our meetings are more than usually solemn. The recent converts collect their impenitent classmates together, every day, for prayer. And it may with truth be said, that all are either within the ark, or knocking hard for admission.

The term is within a few weeks of its close; we all dread its approach. We feel as if we wished not to separate, until the bands of Christ bind us all together."

The extract which follows, is from a letter written by a gentleman in Middlebury, Vt. to Professor Hall, of this city.—*Ed. Ob.*

"It is indeed an animating and deeply solemn season in this region. We cannot but hope that God has begun a great work to the glory of his name,—not only here, but in Cornwall, Weybridge and in Rutland—(where there are already the first fruits of a revival among some of their leading men)—and in Burlington, it is said, there is the commencement of a revival (such a season as they have never seen.) O may we not by our ingratitude provoke God to forsake us. May we lie in the dust, and adore the riches of sovereign grace. And do, my friends, continue to pray for us."

A letter published in the Trenton Recorder gives an account of an extensive revival of religion among the Methodists of Baltimore. The letter is from the Rev. Samuel Merwin, and is dated the 26th of October.

"Baltimore is visited with mercy and salvation. Let it be told to the glory of God our Saviour, that many have been brought to the knowledge of the truth through faith in Christ."

"In August, the revival commenced with power and great glory. The eastern station was first and has been most highly favoured, although the work has been diffused over this city, in all our congregations."

"All classes and ages have been embraced, but by far the greatest proportion have been persons from the age of eighteen to twenty-five. Gentile and Jew, Protestant and Papist have been enabled to testify that Jesus hath power on earth to forgive sin."

Of those who have professed to obtain a sense of sins forgiven, I am not able to determine but I presume I shall be within bounds if I say 5 or 600.

REVIVAL AT WHATELY.

A letter dated Amherst College, Nov. 28, is received in which we are informed that a revival had commenced in Whately, and that hopes were cherished that about thirty had been brought to know Christ. Seven or eight other towns in that vicinity are also experiencing the gentle showers of grace.

[*Chr. Watchman.*

We learn says an Eastern paper, that a revival has commenced in the Rev. Daniel Johnson's Society, Orleans, (Ms.) with very encouraging prospects.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA, TUESDAY DECEMBER 27, 1825.

RECAPITULATION.

The second year of our editorial labours, closes with the present number.

In reviewing the columns which we have furnished the year past, the first article of importance which meets our eye, is that which relates to the revival that took place in Hamilton College. The promising appearances, which we at first alluded to, did not prove delusory. The anticipated blessing descended; and though a season of coldness afterwards succeeded, there is still reason to be thankful to the author of all spiritual mercies for the fruits which remain. This revival was soon followed by a similar one in New Haven College; and of the remaining colleges throughout the country, two, one at Middlebury, and the other at Williamstown, are now favoured with the special visitations of divine grace.

In the early part of the present year, we had the happiness of noticing a number of revivals more or less extensive in their character; and scattered throughout several portions of the western district of this state. Some of these were peculiarly interesting and will be remembered in eternity, as rich displays of sovereign grace. Unhappily, most of them have nearly subsided: a general coldness has taken place; and and in some instances it is to be feared that individuals who had engaged to furnish us with details respecting them, have been prevented from fulfilling this engagement, by a sense of the inapplicability of such details to a declension of interest, which but too soon succeeded. Vernon, Western, Westmoreland and Rome, are at the present time, enjoying the precious visitations of the Holy Spirit. Let them be remembered in our intercessions at the throne of grace.

Some portions of Vermont, Maine, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut have been visited with interesting revivals; and a small number of instances of this nature have occurred, perhaps in every state in the union. It must be cofessed, however, that our columns for the year past have been comparatively barren, on the subject of revivals; and were we to furnish a list of all the towns which have not been mentioned in connexion with this greatest of spiritual blessings; the gloomy catalogue would show, that there is great cause of mourning for the desolations of Zion.

Vice and infidelity appear to have made progress the year past; and many conspicuous examples of the profanation of the Sabbath, have been recorded of men, high in power and high in the estimation of their fellow citizens. These call loudly for energy, vigilance, consistency and circumspection in the Christian community, and we hope that the call will not be in vain.

Of the more active operations of a domestic nature, it is gratifying to observe that an increasing interest has been manifested in Sabbath school tuition, biblical instruction and tract distribution—that a national Tract Society has been put in successful operation—that a national Seamen's Friend Society is about to be established—and that considerable additions have been made to the resources of the United Domestic Missionary Society. But in *this* vicinity, we regret to say, the interest in favour of domestic missions begins to languish—a circumstance for which we can discover no adequate cause—but which calls for an immediate remedy.

In other portions of the country, Domestic Missions continue to increase, and give the most gratifying proofs of their utility. And so far is this field of operation from lessening, that our missionaries are daily discovering multitudes of waste places, that had formerly been unobserved.

Next in importance to Domestic Missions, are Education Societies, and Theological Institutions. There has been a decline of interest in the American Education Society, occasioned, we presume, by the establishment of smaller independent associations of a similar nature, in different districts of country, and among different denominations of Christians. It is a gratifying circumstance, that the Episcopalian, the Baptist, and the Methodist brethren, have become alive to the importance of this subject; and are making correspondent exertions. The Western Education Society, also, continues its operations with increasing success; but there is still some want of funds, which must soon be supplied.

Several new Theological Societies are now in contemplation—those already established, continue to increase in favour; and the one at the west of us, in Auburn, has flourished the year past, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its friends.

The cause of Africans is on the increase. Extensive companies of coloured people have passed from this country to Hayti. Liberia, on the African continent, is soon to receive two more vessels freighted with emigrants from this country; her infant institutions are greatly prospered; the richest spiritual "blessings from on high," have visited her; and among those who are soon to be numbered with her inhabitants, are many who are distinguished for their christian piety.

The aborigines of our country never excited a greater interest, than at the present moment. The Cherokees have given new evidence of civil and religious improvement. They have established courts of justice and district schools, and have instituted a National Literary Society; and from their numbers have been considerable additions to the mission churches. The Wyandots and some other tribes in Upper Canada have been visited with powerful revivals of religion: additional labourers have gone to the station at Mackinaw; and the Seneca Mission, notwithstanding the machinations of its enemies, has been fully restored; and its operations have been resumed with new energy and with new promise of success. The cause of the much injured Creeks too, appears to be brightening; and though other tribes as well as they, have suffered greatly, and must continue to suffer for a long time yet to come, it is obvious to perceive from the details of their late history, that the mischievous designs of their enemies have been overruled for good. One year ago, the Indains could scarcely claim a respectable advocate except in the ranks of Christian benevolence. Now the principles of common justice & common generosity, are adverted to, in connexion with them, by almost every political editor in the union. Even the cry of alarm against mixed marriages which was raised in the very heart of Christian benvolence, has lately been hushed to silence. Much remains to be done for these neglected tribes; and great vigilance should still be exercised over their enemies and oppressors.

Under the head of Foreign missions, we have been presented with a variety of interesting intelligence. The efforts of the Pope and the false prophet, against the circulation of the Scriptures, seem to have proved nearly fruitless. The imprisonment of the Palestine missionaries was but for a moment; and, when set at liberty, they resumed their work of distribution. The travels, researches and conversations of Messrs. Wolff and King have afforded peculiar interest.

The anti-missionary policy of the Emperor of Russia has been but too successful; and a dark cloud now hangs over the destinies of that immense empire.

The Jews in Germany and Prussia, are continuing to listen to arguments in favour of the truth of Christianity; they are more willing to receive instruction than formerly; and though not many new instances of conversion have been mentioned the year past, it seems evident, that the bonds of prejudice and unbelief, are gradually losing strength. As to the asylum which has been offered in this country to converted Jews, we scarcely know what should be said; nor do we know precisely what importance should be attached to the contemplated Jewish city—time will determine: and let us hope for the best.

The cause of evangelical religion appears to be gradually gaining ground in England, France, and Germany. Spain is full of darkness and bigotry; and Switzerland has seen some instances of persecution.

Mr. Ellis, the missionary who lately visited this country, has furnished some interesting particulars relative to the Society and Sandwich Islands. The former have a new king under the title of Pomaree II.; and the latest accounts from them continue to be of a favourable nature. The death of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and the rebellion instigated by George Tamoree, have evidently been overruled for good. The affairs of that government appear to have been readily settled. The operation of the missionaries continued with little interruption; and their influence has been seen in the gradual dissemination of knowledge and Christianity among the Islanders.

But we hasten to speak of Ceylon. The revival which was announced towards the close of our last volume, as having taken place in all the stations on this island, was followed, a few months afterwards, by a second visitation; and probably about the time that Christians in this country were rendering thanks for the former blessing, and praying for its continuance. Who can doubt the efficacy of prayer! Of these two revivals, the hopeful subjects appear to have been nearly one hundred in number! Infidels may now cease to rail at *Asiatic* missions; for the Lord himself has appeared in their behalf, and set his seal upon them. Their exertions are no longer to be classed with the unprincipled and unproductive labours of the Jesuits; and the sophistical & libellous pages of a Dubois, can no longer serve as a text book to the misguided scribblers of our own country. The friends of missions have every reason, with an Apostle of old, to 'thank God and take courage.' Their contributions have been latterly augmenting; and let them continue to increase an hundred fold.

A dark cloud lately hung over the affairs of the Burman establishments; the missionaries at Rangoon, were, for a while in peril of their lives; and the fate of those at Ava, was, for a long period unknown to their Christian brethren throughout the world; but at length the hand of the Lord was seen in their deliverance; and a hope is now cherished, that the speedy termination of the Burmese war, will serve to open a more effectual door of usefulness to the missionaries.

In passing from the religious to the political world, we shall merely revert to such particulars as have some evident bearing on the dissemination of knowledge, and the progress of civil and religious freedom. Legitimacy trembles with concern for the future. The Autocrat of all the Russias has evidently taken alarm at the progress of liberty; and it is doubtless on this account, that he has seen fit to replace the shackles of ignorance upon the countless millions of his empire. The Catholic countries of Europe, if we mistake not, are beginning to betray some symptoms of jealousy towards him, though the outlines of their policy must still correspond with his own. Ignorance & religious bigotry are the only basis on which arbitrary power can sustain itself. Remove these and the whole superstructure of tyrany and oppression must fall. The king of Spain is in every point of view a non-entity. Charles X. the new monarch of France is a bigot, but his powers are limited. He has been compelled by self interest to make some concessions to Hayti and to South America in favour of civil liberty. The emperor of Germany seems to have remained in phlegmatic quietude. England alone, among the powers of Europe, has dared to act on the true principles of an enlightened policy. Every year and especially the last year, if any dependence is to be placed on her journalists, furnishes increasing evidence that she is disposed to favour as much as prudence will admit, the great cause of religious and political emancipation. Witness the acknowledgments she has made to South America, and to Greece; and the altered tone of her journals and periodicals respecting our own country. The British king has little power; there is no possibility of his encroaching upon the liberties of his subjects, and the latter have for years been claiming concessions from the crown.

Greece has struggled through another campaign without effecting her own emancipation. Accounts respecting her, have been partial and contradictory; and it remains doubtful, what will be the final result of her conflict. Probably her fate will be decided by the interference of some foreign power.

South America has gained much the year past; and there is now every prospect that the last vestige of tyrany, will be driven from her shores. The liberation of most of her colonies has been fully achieved. Bolivar has shown himself a second Washington; nor does he forget that the work of a liberator is but half achieved, till he has broken the shackles of ignorance from the feet of those who had been held in oppression. An invitation for the United States' Government to send delegates to a general congress of South America will probably be complied with during the present session of our national Legislature; and the deliberations of that body will doubtless lead to the most important results.

In taking a review of the political affairs of our own country the year past; we have seen one President retire from office and another chosen from five opposing candidates, by a final ballot of House of Representatives to succeed him. His first message has been laid before our readers; and we may infer from it, that much important business will be brought before the present Congress.

The recent visit of Gen. Lafayette, will be attended with important consequences. It has called forth a strong, a sincere and an unparalleled expression of republican gratitude. It has raised the character of our nation in the eyes of the civilized world. It has afforded another powerful argument in favour of the general prevalence of liberty; it has taught us to set a higher value on our national blessings; and compelled other nations to acknowledge their worth. But let us never forget that there was one dark shade in the splendid transactions which bespoke our nation's gratitude. As a nation, we deified the object of our affections; by preferring his worship, to that of the Lord of the Sabbath. Let us blush for this. Years will not remove the contagion of such an example, repeated as it has been in the eyes of all community in every portion of our favoured land. Well may Christians be alarmed for the preservation of the Sabbath after witnessing such a conspicuous instance of its habitual violation!

Our own flourishing state, has consumated her great work, and taken the first rank in the union in point of commercial enterprise. The canal celebrations which took place in October, have conveyed but a faint idea of the importance of an achievment, which is to stimulate the exertions of every state in the Union, for a long series of years to come. Let us be thankful for this blessing, and be careful not to abuse it.

Mr. Aikin's Sermon on Theatrical Exhibitions.—Messrs. Colwell & Wilson, of this village, have just issued from the press, "A sermon on Theatrical Exhibitions, delivered at Utica, Dec. 11th, 1825, by Rev. S. C. Aikin, Pastor of the first Presbyterian Society: published by special request."

The sermon is an able and eloquent production. The subject is important; and though we have neither room nor leisure at the present moment, to enter at length into its merits, we hope that no time will be lost in perusing it, and extending its circulation.

Execution.—The eastern papers mention that Carter, who was condemned to the gallows by the Supreme Court, held in Worcester, Ms. last October, was executed on the 7th inst. in the presence of a concourse of spectators, supposed to amount to five thousand. They add, that he walked about on his scaffold, took off his cloak and hat, shook hands with those who were near him, announced to the sheriff his readiness to meet his fate, with an air of stupid indifference; and that during the whole period of his confinement, he had manifested no signs of penitence.

Such an apparently candid and judicious notice of an execution is highly commendable. We wish we could say as much in favour of the moral influence of such a scene. If on these occasions, the multitude were to be called together, as in ancient times, for the express purpose of giving their *oral* acquiescence in the justice of the criminal's punishment, the influence might perhaps be salutary; but while it is mere curiosity, or concern, or pity, which occasions the assemblage, the direct tendency, must be, to lessen our horror of the crime; to divert the attention of the criminal from the enormity of his own offence, and to turn off his eye, for a moment, from the awful realities of eternity that await him.

A New Work proposed.—The Publishers of the Syracuse Gazette, have issued the Prospectus of a periodical pamphlet, to be entitled

THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL.

The work is to be supported by a Society of gentlemen which has been formed for the purpose; and the special object of it, is, "to bring to the view of the candid and reflecting mind, the *presumptive* evidence that the INDIANS—the aborigines of America, are with a few *Tartar exceptions*, the lineal descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." Our readers are probably aware that this opinion respecting the Indians is gaining ground, both in Europe and America; & that whether well or ill founded it must sooner or later lead to important investigations. The press at Syracuse, is selected on account of its near vicinity to several different tribes of Indians. We wish well to the undertaking; and have been assured that much talent on both sides of the Atlantic has been enlisted in its favour.

The work, if sufficient encouragement should be offered, will be issued monthly, on good paper, commencing the first of March, next, at $2 in advance, or $2 50 at the expiration of the year. The avails of it are to be applied by the Society, to the benefit of their Indian neighbours.

Reference to JOHN DURNFORD, Esq. Syracuse, Onondaga Co.

For the Western Recorder.

TO THE LADIES OF UTICA.

It is well known to some of you, that there are in this village, many widows with helpless children, who are in *extreme indigence*. They live in humble obscurity; some of them are sick; they want a Physician, they want clothing, they want fuel, and they want bread.

It is known that generous compassion has led some of you to "seek the unknown, and to remember the forgotten." You have occasionally visited and relieved them: but they are more numerous, and more wretched than you are aware of. Your charities are precarious and irregular. System and concert are not only indispensable for the supply of their daily wants; but will promote economy of your time and your money. That they *must* have *temporary relief* in *some way*, is a point which your humanity will not allow to be questioned. The *overseers of the poor* will not provide for them; because it would be a recognition of them as town paupers.

You are therefore respectfully invited to meet at the Session-room in Hotel street, on Thursday next, 2 o'clock P. M. to form a society for the relief of indigent women and children in the village of Utica.

Tuesday, 27th December, 1825.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The appointment of committees is spoken of, as having been made judiciously and without the least reference to party. Several resolutions have been offered, referring portions of the President's Message to the appropriate committees; and a number of petitions have been brought forward: but little business of importance will be transacted till the holy-days are past.

SENATE.

Wednesday Dec. 14th. Mr. Johnson of Ky. Mr. Hayne, Mr. Lloyd of Mass. Mr. Van Dyke, Mr. Mills, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Berrien, were appointed the Committee on the resolutions, preposing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Burton presented five memorials from the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, the most important of which were those praying for compensations for depredations committed by the Sack Indians during the last war; and for the extinguishment of Indian titles in the state, including the entire removal of the Indians, and a prohibition of their hunting within the limits of the state.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution, the object of which was to inquire into the expediency of "extending the sessions of the Supreme Court," and extending the Circuit courts to all the states, &c.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday for consideration, was taken up to-day:

Resolved that that the Committee on the Judicary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the judicial system of the United States, as that each and all the states may equally participate in its benefits.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, that a select committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President, by a direct vote of the people in districts.

Dec. 15th. The Senate spent some time in executive business with closed doors.

An amendment to Mr. Benton's resolution in favour of an amendment of the constitution was offered by Mr. Dickerson, taking out of the hands of the House of Representatives, the final vote on presidental elections and referring it to the people.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 14th, Mr. M'Lane from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, which was read twice, and ordered to be printed. Little business of interest was transacted this day

Dec. 15. The principal part of this day's business was taken up, on the following joint resolution, submitted by Mr. Blair, on Tuesday last.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be authorized and required to procure the officers of the Engineer Department, who are now engaged in examining the route of a National Road from this city to New Orleans, to examine that part of the Western Waters which lie within East Tennessee with a view to the selection of a site for an Armory on the Western waters—and that report thereof be made to Congress during the present session.

On this subject the committee went into a pretty wide debate, in which Mr. Blair, the mover, Mr. Mallary, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Stephenson, of Pa. Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Stewart participated. Finally, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again; and the house adjourned until tomorrow.

Geneva Canal.—The Geneva papers state, that the canal Commissioners have determined upon the Waterloo route for the canal, which is to connect Seneca Lake with the Grand Erie Canal, at Montezuma.

District of Columbia.—A meeting of the citizens of Washington has been held for the purpose of digesting a plan of Representative Government for the district of Columbia, and of memoraitizing Congress for such an establishment.

Capital Crime.—A bill has been introduced into the legislature of North Carolina, to make horse stealing punishable by death, without benefit of clergy. Should such a law as this be established in the present improved state of legislation; it would prove a lasting disgrace to its enactors.

By late treaties concluded with the Osages and Kanzas, by Gov. Clark, one hundred millions of acres of land have been disencumbered of the Indian title,

The Legislature of Virginia assembled at Richmond, on the 5th inst. In his messago, the Governor expressed his dissent from the measures adopted by the last Congress, in relation to the Tariff and internal improvement; and suggests to the Legislature to recommend to the Virginia Senators in Congress, and to request of the Representatives of that State, to bring those subjects again under the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the new organization of that body, having introduced many new members, the steps then taken may be retrodden.—*Con. Obs.*

About nine hundred inhabitants of Philadelphia, have expressed a desire to accompany Mr. Owen to New Harmony. Companies were forming to establish 'New Harmonies' in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.—*Fr. Journal.*

Tumultuous.—The Grand Jury of Ohio have presented as a great evil, the gatherings at elections, and the constant use of ardent spirits; which they say, result in sending the worst men to the public councils of the state.

Mr. John Delty, has been for some time boring for salt water, one mile above Wheeling, Va. and has penetrated upwards of nine hundred feet! This it is believed, is the deepest salt well in the United States. He is now boring in a calcarious rock of astonishing density; to use his own words, 'the rock apparently as hard as the chisel, which is made of the best steel and highly tempered. The specific gravity of the borings is 2. 65.

John Randolph has been appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, a Senator of the United States in the place of James Barbour, now Secretary of War.

Canal Tolls.—From an article in the Albany Daily Advertiser, we learn that the receipts of the Canal the past season, has surpassed the expectations of the Canal Commissioners; the tolls have amounted to $500,000; being $210,670 42 more than the last season.

The census of the city of New-York gives the total of 162,391 inhabitants; 70,009 of whom are males, and 82, 382 females.

South Boston.—An estate of 25 3-4 acres, on the opposite side of the street from the House of Industry was sold something over four years since for $3,300, and has lately been sold for $25,750.

The population of Boston is supposed to be 60,000.

Hon. Josiah Quincy has been re-elected Mayor of Boston.

The New Jersey Commissioners for examining the concerns of the Lombard Bank, state that the whole capital of the company is sunk, and that there will be a deficiency for the discharge of its debt of $39,381 13 cents.

North-Carolina.—Within a few years, much zeal has been displayed in the establishment of Schools and Academies. There are now 60 Academies; and the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, 33 miles west from Raleigh, is in a highly flourishing condition.

A Collection was lately taken up in Grace Church, New-York, for the Orphan Asylum in that city, when $555 05 was contributed. Such instances of liberality do honour to human nature.

For Liberia.—A vessel is preparing at Norfolk, which is engaged to take out the frames, &c. of some large buildings intended to be erected at Liberia, Africa, by the government of the United States, for the reception of captured Africans.

His excellency Gov. Parris, is President of the Portland Auxiliary of the Am. Colonization Society.

Commendable.—The students in Yale College have contributed 200 volumes for the use of the library at Liberia.

Emancipation.—Doctor David Nelson, of Jonesborough, Va. it is stated, has recently emancipated all his slaves, and has become a Presbyterian Clergyman.

The stockholders of the "Water Works Company" in New York, have voted to dissolve their corporation and to divide the funds.

De Witt Clinton, Jun. sailed from New York on Tuesday, for Savannah, for the purpose of surveying and locating the line of a canal between Oghee and Savannah rivers.

The Sunday Newspaper.—The publication day of the New York Courier has been changed from Sunday morning, to Saturday evening, at the request of a great majority of its patrons. We are glad of it.—*Trenton Emporium.* And so are we.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

BENEFICENCE OF LA FAYETTE.

Another instance of this beloved hero's munificence has just come to our knowledge, through the medium of the *North Star.*

The General having learned that an officer of the revolution, Gen. WILLIAM BARTON, one of his companions in arms, had been for a long time imprisoned for debt, and although he could not conveniently visit him in prison, while here, yet it seems he has generously furnished the means for his release.

"In a letter written on board the Brandywine, (says the Star,) addressed to Gen. Fletcher, with whom he had, while in Vermont, conferred upon the subject, LA FAYETTE enclosed a draft, with a request that the sums for which Gen. Barton was confined should be paid. That request was complied with, and Gen. Barton was informed *he was no longer a prisoner!* With what emotions of surprise and gratitude this intelligence was received by the valiant capturer of *Prescott*, can be better imagined than described."

Capt. Allyn, of the ship Cadmus, in which Gen. La Fayette came out on his late visit to the United States, arrived from Havre a few days since. A short time before sailing he received the following letter from the General.—*N. Y. R. Chron.*

"*La Grange, Oct.* 28, 1825.

"Here is my last letter, and I wish I could send many others along with it, but the pressure of avocations on my mind, and a kind concourse of friends have so much encroached on my time, that I depend upon you to inform my New-York correspondents that we are in good health, and tell our friends that we are incessantly thinking of them with hearts fulll of affection and gratitude."

FOREIGN.

The Canadian Courant states, that the Lachine Canal is so far completed as to be ready for opening into the river early in the spring.

Madagascar.—A slip from the office of the Boston Patriot states, that letters received in Salem from Madagascar, via Batavia, to June 19th, inform that a furious and exterminating war still raged between the natives of different parts of the Island, and that the town of Majinga, the principal trading place in the island, had been totally destroyed by one of the hostile parties, and the inhabitants had all fled to the interior. In consequence of this event, the American vessels there could not obtain cargoes, and were about to leave for other places. Other letters add, that the whole Island was in open rebellion to the usurped power of King Radama, and that the greatest confusion existed, and all trade was completely stopped.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 7th Nov. says, "we are happy in having it in our power to state, that the late failure of a great American house in this city, will give rise to only a trifling loss: The payments of the respectable firm were suspended, owing to heavy acceptances on American account, to meet which, the expected produce did not arrive in time, partly in consequence of the long prevalence of northeasterly winds. Some cargoes have since reached England, and the known character of the principal, as well as the offsets of the house, are, we learn, highly satisfactory to the temporary sufferers."

Criminals.—According to the official return the number of commitments in England and Wales is the year 1824, was little short of 15000!!! The London Morning Chronicle calls that year the heaviest year of crime England had yet had.

New Invention.—The British Society of Arts have awarded a premium to an ingenious carpenter, named Gladwin, for the invention of a plane, so constructed as to answer all the purposes of the jack plane, the pannel plane, the smoothing plane, and the moulding plane. A farmer of Moravia has invented a new plough, which, although drawn by a single horse, produces four furrows. The agricultural society of the country, has presented him, with a gold medal.

A letter from Calcutta, of May 30th, says, "the war is drawing to a close, and the Burmese are flying in all directions. Ava and Ummerapeora, only remain to be taken possession of, and the instant the British army moves forward they are sure to be evacuated."

The Spanish expedition for Cuba, arrived at Porto Rico on the 11th ult. They would sail for Havanna in a few days. The expedition consists of three frigates, and 3000 troops.

Historical Facts.—It was not till near 60 years after the first permanent settlement in Virginia, and 50 years after the first settlement in Massachusetts, that the art of printing was introduced into this country. The first office was established at Cambridge, by the agency of the Rev. Jesse Glover for the benefit of the Harvard University. In 1675, an office was established in Boston and in 1704 the first newspaper was issued under the title of the Boston News Letter.

Roses.—Messrs. Loddiges, of London, have 1500 different sorts of roses growing in one winding row. The southern hemisphere, so far as is known does not produce a single rose.

The Journal du Commerce of the 1st of Nov. contains an extract of a letter from Marseilles, dated 24th Oct. which states that one French house was building two frigates of 60 guns, another house a corvette of 24 carronades, and another two brigs of 20 guns, all for the Pacha of Egypt.

The Bashaw of Tripoli has been frightened into a peace with Sardinia, in consequence of a 50 gun ship, a frigate and two or thee smaller vessels having attacked the forts of the former power and burnt three of his vessels. The Sardinians lost but one man.

A Chinese ship, navigated by Chinese Seamen, has recently arrived at Antwerp, and crowds of curious persons from all parts of the Netherlands daily flock on board to admire the dexterity with which those eaters of rice manage their chop-sticks.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Victory of the Patriots of Banda Oriental.—We have received Buenos Ayres papers by the Ship Seine, Capt. Sheppard, in 42 days from Montevideo, and an extract of a letter of the 21st, which give us an account of an important victory, gained by the Patriots over the Brazilians.—*N. Y. D. Ad.*

"21st October, 1825.

We have just heard of a dicisive victory gained by the Patriots in the Banda Oriental, over the Imperialists. About 4000 men were engaged, and the battle was conducted entirely with the sabre. The Imperialists are now shut up in Monte Video, whilst the Patriots have full control of the country."

Bolivar Republic.—The late accounts of a new government formed in Upper Peru, it may have appeared to some, an indication of dissatisfaction in that country. So far from it however, the new republic has assumed the name of Bolivar; and he, we are assured, fully approved of the measure, as well as authorized the calling of the General Assembly which declared their independence. The revolt of the Banda Oriental has cut off an important province from the Brazilian empire, which is the only great hold of pretended legitimacy in South America; and it would not be surprising if other portions of that country should be induced by its success to follow the example. The late treaty between Brazil and Portugal places the former country in so equivocal a situation, that nothing can be decidedly determined with regard to her, except that she is a suspicious neighbour to the free states.

Congress of Panama.—The National Intelligencer says it is rumoured that Mr. Crawford & Mr. Gallatin will be appointed to attend the Congress at Panama, on the part of the United States.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday the 21st ult. at Romulus, Rev. Morris Barton, was ordained to the holy ministry, & set apart to the pastoral charge of the church & congregation in that place. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hubble, of Lyons. An able and appropriate discourse from Acts ix. 15, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Strong, of Phelps. The consecrating prayer was offered by Dr. Axtell, of Geneva. The charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Mr. Lounsbury, of Ovid; and the charge to the people by Dr. Axtell. The concluding prayer, was offered by Rev. Mr. Flagler, of Fayette.

The exercises were very interesting and witnessed by a numerous & attentive audience. The choir of singers, and particularly Mr. Ingersoll, their present instructor, deserve much credit for their performance on the occasion. The large and respectable church at Romulus, tho' not deprived of the preached word, has been without a shepherd, since the death of their former able, and faithful pastor, the Rev. Moses Young. They are now happily united in a man of their choice, and are encouraged to hope, that the mourning vineyard of the Lord among them, will again be refreshed by the effusions of the Holy Spirit.—*Communicated.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The subscriber acknowledges with gratitude, the respect which has been shown him, by a Female Benevolent Society in his parish, in constituting him a director for life, of the Western Education Society, by appropriating fifty dollars, for the benefit of that institution.

JOHN H. PRENTICE.

West Hartwick, Dec. 15, 1825.

The editor of this paper acknowledges the receipt of fifteen dollars from Mrs. Alice Draper, of Pompey, by the hand of Mr. M. B. Slocum, for the American Colonization Society.

Ladies of the Congregational Society in Sangerfield, have appropriated fifty dollars for the benefit of the Western Education Society, to be applied for the purpose of constituting their pastor, Rev. John D. Pierce, a Director of said Society for life.

Ladies of the Presbyterian Society of Sangerfield have appropriated fifty dollars for the benefit of the Western Education Society, to be applied to constitute their pastor. Rev. Daniel C. Hopkins, a Director of said Society for life.

DEATHS.

In this village, last week, Mr. James Delvin, merchant.

In Sandwich, N. H. November 15, after an illness of four years, which he bore with christian patience, Rev. Joseph Quimby, aged 64. He was born in Manchester, and removed with his father to Sandwich, in 1781—he embraced the christian religion when young—commenced preaching the everlasting gospel of Christ about the year 1790; from that time was a faithful minister of the gospel till he became infirm.

In Colchester, Connecticut, Mr. Samuel Kellogg, 87. He left to the town $2000, the interest to be applied towards the support of the poor; and to the first Ecclesiastical Society a farm, estimated at $1000.

Five U. S. Soldiers, named Nimlock, Brown, Ludge, Peck, and Pendgrass, were drowned at St. Augustine, E. F. on the 11th ult. by the upsetting of a boat. Lts. Brown and Canfield, were on board, but were saved.

Daniel South of Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y. was lately killed by a bank of earth caving in upon him.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Bogue.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we stop the press to announce the decease of the Rev. David Bogue, D. D. the venerable tutor of the Society's Missionary Seminary at Gosport. The mournful event took place at Bridgton, whither the Dr. had gone to attend the Anniversary of 'the Sussex Auxiliary Missionary Society;' he was seized with spasms after having engaged in the public worship of God, on Tuesday evening October 18, and the violence, and repetition of the attacks, at length terminated his earthly course, on Tuesday morning, October 25, 1825.—*Lon. Mis. Chr.*

On Sunday, the 4th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, terminated the mortal career of Monseigneur, the Right Rev. Joseph Octave Plessis, Catholic Bishop of Quebec.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received by MERRELL & HASTINGS, at No. 40, Genesee street, the Difficulties of Infidelity, by Geo. Stanley Faber, B. D.—A Compend of the System of Divine Truth, by Jacob Catlin, D. D.—Antiquities of the Jews, by William Brown, D. D.—Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind—Memoirs of Levi Parsons, late Missionary to Palestine; View of the Hebrews, or the Tribes of Israel in America, by Rev. E. Smith—Christian Parent's Present, by the author of the S. S. Teacher's Guide—Missionary Gazetteer—Scott's Bible, with References, Armstrong's edition—The works of Rev. Richard Cecil—Calvin's Institute, most of which, will be sold at reduced prices.

Utica, Dec. 26, 1825. 78tf

Wholesale.

J. C. HASTINGS, & Co.

OFFER as usual at their store No. 84 Genesee Street for cash or approved paper payable at either of the Banks in this village, on the most favourable terms a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

among which are

20 Kegs Plug Tobacco
25 Barrels paper do.
12 Bags Pepper
10 do. Pimenta
20 Kegs Ginger
15 Boxes short Pipes
50 Bales Cassia
20 Boxes Lp. Sugar
10 Bags Coffee
2 Tierces Philad'a Scotch Snuff
1 „ Maccoboy do.
3 „ Rice
40 Qr. Casks Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, and Sherry Wines, and an extensive Stock of Liquors, &c. &c.

Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, and Tavern keepers in particular are requested to call.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825. 77tf

FRESH TEAS.

80 CHESTS Skin Tea of the Splendid, Beaver, London Trader, Superior, and Addison's Cargoes.

10 Chests Old Hyson do.
15 Young do.
20 Catty Boxes, do.
20 Chests Souchong and Bohea do.

for sale by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825. 77tf

ONE PIPE choice Old Madeira } In bottles or
One do Port } in draught.

One half do real old Champaign Cognac BRANDY of the vintage of 1779; and a few cases of sparkling Champaign wine, are offered by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.

Utica, Dec. 20, 1825. 77tf

NOTICE.

IS here by given to the subscribers for Nathan Whiting's second edition of the works of the Rev. JOHN NEWTON, in the county of Oneida, and the adjoining counties, that the books are ready for them at the store of Messrs. Kellogg & Reynold's in Utica, No. 100, Genesee St. who are authorised to receive the pay.

J. LORD.

Dec. 20, 1825. 3w77

UTICA ACADEMY.

A TEACHER of Mathematics is employed in this Institution, who devotes his whole time to teaching in the different branches of Mathematical science. Particular attention will be given to young gentlemen who wish to qualify themselves for *Canal Surveyors* and Engineers, or for Land Surveyors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

D. PRENTICE, *Principal.*

November 28, 1825. 74tf

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicine, Dye Woods and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries:* Wholesale and Retail.

Feb. 3d, 1824. 3—tf.

I. J. BERRY,

NEW BRICK STORE,

CORNER of Genesee, and Bleecker streets, a few rods south of the Canal, and opposite Sage & Luce's Tavern,—Has just received his fall supply of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Fruit, Fish, &c. the which he offers on reasonable terms, either for cash or country produce. Tavern keepers can purchase here on liberal terms. The above individual having met with flattering encouragement in his last year's attempt to establish a

GENERAL SEED STORE

in Utica, intends keeping on hand a general collection of Garden and Flower Seeds; and to obviate the difficulty which he laboured under last year, of not being able to supply every call during the season, with the different varieties of seeds, he has made arrangements with the first seed store in New York, to furnish him with a constant supply.

Utica, Nov. 24, 1825. 74tf

POETRY & MUSIC.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

DIRGE OF A CHILD.

No bitter tears for thee be shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew thy bed
O blest departed one!
Whose all of life, a rosy ray,
Blushed into dawn and passed away.

Yes, thou art gone, ere guilt had power
To stain thy cherub soul and form!
Clos'd is the soft ephemeral flower,
That never felt a storm!
The sun-beam's smile, the zephyr's breath,
All that it knew from birth to death.

Thou wast so like a form of light,
That heaven benignly called thee hence,
Ere yet the world could breathe or blight
O'er thy sweet innocence:
And thou that bright home to bless
Art passed with all thy loveliness.

O hadst thou still on earth remain'd,
Vision of beauty, fair as brief,
How soon thy brightness had been stain'd
With passion, or with grief!
Now, not a sullying breath can rise
To dim thy glory in the skies.

We rear no marble o'er thy tomb,
No sculptur'd image there shall mourn,
Ah! fitter far the vernal bloom
Such dwelling to adorn;
Fragrance and flowers and dews must be
The only emblems meet for thee.

The grave shall be a blessed shrine
Adorned with nature's brightest wreath,
Each glowing season shall combine
Its incense there to breathe;
And oft upon the midnight air
Shall viewless harps be murmuring there.

And O! sometimes in visions bless'd,
Sweet spirit visit our repose,
And bear from thine own world of rest
Some balm for human woes;
What form more lovely could be given
Than thine to messenger of heaven.

ON THE DEATH OF MACDONOUGH.

By S. Osborn.

Brilliant as brief thy mortal journey sped;
A patriot's life fulfill'd in *one bright day!*
It is enough, the voice of Heaven said—
And call'd thy soul (mature for bliss) away.

When in thy suffering country's direst need,
Thy banner wav'd victorious in the air,
Thou did'st impute to Heaven the glorious deed,
That glory, multiplied, awaits thee there.

Apostrophe to the Sun.—A little piece of *prose run mad*, bearing, this title, is going the rounds of the papers, as a beautiful specimen of off hand poetry, "never penned, but set to type as fast as composed." This reminds us of one of Horace's geniuses who could compose one hundred lines, while standing on one foot. The lines display some ingenuity; but what *merit* is there in so much haste?

Superficial Tuition.—A teacher of some eminence at the west, complains that pupils in vocal music, "are in the habit of being too superficial in their method of study"—that they attend as much to style, but not as much to *science*, as is done in many parts of New England."

There is doubtless much truth in this representation: and it should be remembered that teachers are not the only persons in fault respecting this matter. Would their employers afford them sufficient time to perfect their pupils in the art; we should soon witness a different result from their labours. Grammar, arithmetic, geography, and the whole circle of liberal studies must be thoroughly taught; but music, is treated as an article of present necessity—as a mere harmless amusement which must be attended to, only in hours of leisure. In other studies, the object is, to be thorough—but here, the question is, *how little* will possibly answer the present purpose? The least circumstance operates as a discouragement; every other study must have the preference to vocal music; and the latter must be uniformly abandoned, as often as it promises to attract any share of a student's attention from other studies. How miserable is this economy and on what shallow pretensions, and narrow minded prejudices is it based!

BEETHOVEN.

The following notice of the most celebrated music composer now living (Beethoven) is from a new book of travels in Germany, by John Russel, Esq.

* * * * "Though not an old man, he is lost to society in consequence of extreme deafness. His features are strong and prominent; his eye is full of rude energy; his hair, which neither comb nor scissors seem to have visited for years, overshadows his broad brow in a quantity and confusion, to which only the snakes round a gorgon's head offers a parallel. He has always a small paper book with him in which he dots down any musical idea which strikes him.

"The moment he is seated at the piano, he is evidently unconscious that there is any thing in existence but himself and his instrument; and considering how very deaf he is, it seems impossible that he should hear all he plays. Accordingly, when playing the *piano* he often does not bring out a single note. He hears it himself in the 'mind's ear.' While his eye, and the almost imperceptible motion of his fingers, show that he is following out the strain in his own soul, in all its dying gratulations; the instrument is actually as dumb as the musician is deaf."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ELIZA—A CHARACTER.

Continued.

The afflictions of Eliza were still to be increased. Before the intenseness of her grief had subsided, she was called to lament the death of a brother, and soon after, to follow a beloved sister, to the grave—when she became the only surviving branch of the family. Her distress was unspeakably great: yet with the spirit of a *true sentimentalist* she continued at once to hide, to cherish, and to aggravate it by every means in her power. She made a duty of grief, it was cruelty to the memories of the departed, she thought, to forget them for a single moment. How had they once loved and cherished her!—and now that they were gone forever, could she cease to lament them? Yes, they were *gone*, and she was determined to follow them in her imagination; and to dwell habitually with darkness and the grave. Her duties were with the dead, her earthly hopes were with them, and she herself, seemed scarcely less than an inhabitant of the dark valley of shadows. Grief became her daily occupation; and though her heart was quite broken, she continued to call up every association which a disordered imagination could invent, to deepen and perpetuate her sorrows.

She had hope for her friends, that they were in heaven. She might have contemplated them as enjoying the boundless happiness of angels and glorified spirits. But it was then more congenial to the morbid state of her sensibilities, to view them as deprived of all the once loved enjoyments of earth—as having encountered a train of misfortunes, and struggled at last, in the agonies of dissolving nature. She felt as if they were hidden in darkness, never to be liberated till the arrival of that awful period when the dead, small and great, shall arise and stand together upon the earth.

All this while, she mourned in silence, and refused to be comforted with an obstinacy that knew no parallel, but in the visions of romance; and had it not been that her religion at length shone forth amid the gloom of her despondency, she must have sunk under the burden of her distress, and become an early victim to her self-protracting tortures.

A full year elapsed before any favourable change took place in her feelings. And when the change came, she still felt an unusual deadness to the world; and continued to absent herself from society. She thought herself prepared for heaven, and longed to join her kindred who had gone before her. Her reading, also, was made to correspond with that peculiar temperament which her mental powers had undergone, through a former ill choice of books; and by this means she protracted her sorrows to an unusual length, and formed a habit of seclusion that was not easily removed after her griefs had subsided.

At this critical period, Eliza left the circle of her acquaintances, and went into a distant part of the country, to reside with an uncle, whose disposition, except on the subject of religion, was similar to that of her late father. He had a feeling heart, possessed much ingenuousness of sentiment, and yet carried about with him, a spirit which knew no dependence or control. His principles of morality were thoroughly reduced to practice; and those which he entertained on the subject of religion, were so far operative, as to induce him to respect and sometimes to envy the character of those who were truly pious. He was industrious, cheerful, courteous, wealthy, refined, and emphatically a man of the world.

Eliza now began to be viewed in the light of an heiress. Her uncle had no descendants, and there was none left to share with her, the accumulation of a paternal inheritance. She had therefore no need of exertion or forethought as to her own maintenance; and time, which is felt to be invaluable by those who have been compelled to estimate its worth, soon became with her, an almost useless commodity; and for the disposal of it, she felt little scruple, except on the score of personal enjoyment. The active duties of life, in her view, were to be confined, either to the indigent, or to those who were desirous of adding to their wealth: and as for charity—she contented herself with making pecuniary contributions, while she left to others without hesitation the whole task of distribution. She had as yet formed very little acquaintance with society: and the ephemeral publications which were issuing from the press, continued to supply her with what she had been accustomed to consider, a suitable course of miscellaneous reading.

It may be thought strange, that Eliza should all this while have maintained a spirit of piety. But the ways of Heaven, are high above those of earth. She had, indeed, neglected some of the active social duties. She had habitually cultivated and feasted her imagination to the neglect of her retentive and argumentative powers. She had become too much a creature of impulse. She was losing by degrees, her character for firmness and decision; and, from her earliest years, she had never learned the *real* value of time. Time, in the aggregate, she *knew*, was of infinite value: nor had she lightly esteemed that seventh portion of it, which has been destined by its author, to religious improvement; and her stated periods of private devotion were habitually viewed as precious intervals amidst the tedious details of an inactive life. The importance of years, and weeks and days, she readily appreciated, because they embraced her regular periods for religious improvement; but of hours, and minutes and moments, she took little account, but to hasten their flight, by indulging in her favourite habits of mental dissipation.

In these things, Eliza was greatly in fault; yet no one had reproved her, or so much as warned her of danger. All were ignorant of her real case. She spent much time in reading—and this was deemed commendable! Her sensibilities were daily becoming more acute—and this seemed to render her but the more interesting and lovely. Her seclusion was naturally attributed to her orphanage; and her untimely reserve to retiring modesty; and as to the hours she spent in the secresy of grief, they were known only to herself and to her Maker. Yet was she in the most imminent danger: and an unseen hand had been leading her, where alone she could have been safely conducted through the furnace of affliction. Her trials led to her spiritual improvement, & thus far had been greatly beneficial; yet her mind itself was daily depreciating. She knew little of the sweets of social intercourse. There was none among her Christian friends with whom she could take "sweet counsel." She had no one on earth to whom she could unburthen herself.—She suspected the motives of those who paid their addresses to her: and gave her hand at last to a man who was never sincere in his professions of esteem; who set little value on religion, and saw nothing but whimsies in the sentimental habitude of her mind. She did not long survive this unnatural union. There was no real ingenuousness of intercourse between her and her husband. She had married in obedience to her uncle's suggestion; and from that moment all her visions of ideal happiness had flown; and the very pages of romance served but to remind her, that she was never to taste the joys which she had so long held in anticipation.

A. X.

For the Western Recorder.

MISSIONARY HABITUDES.

MR. HASTINGS,—Perhaps you will not think it improper to insert in your paper, a few remarks on the preparation necessary for Missionaries to Palestine. We have had some interesting details, in a late number of the Missionary Herald, with regard to the climate of Syria, the country immediately north of Palestine. From the notes taken by one of the missionaries, as given in those details, it appears that Syria, as we might also suppose from its latitude, is nearly as warm as our most southern states. Ice, or snow, he observes, is rarely ever seen there. In the months of January, February, and March, the thermometer ranged from 35 to 64 deg.; but generally between 50 and 60 deg. It must therefore be a very mild climate, a very uniform one, and well adapted to invigorate the constitution, and render it almost insensible to the occasional cold which is there experienced. It is however, recommended by the writer, to missionaries applying themselves to study in that country, "to wear flannel all the year round, and wrap themselves in fur during winter." It is very natural to inquire, why such clothing is necessary. Perhaps there are reasons for the recommendation not mentioned by the writer. They are certainly not obvious. In our cold climate, subject to so sudden and extreme changes, a circumstance which renders us less able to endure cold, I presume to say, there are comparatively few who wear flannel all the year,—many do not wear it at all, and scarce any wrap themselves in fur in our coldest winters. And if Syria does not furnish so good houses nor fires, so that the student might be chilled in his study, I cannot think it would be beneficial to him to wear habitually this warm clothing. If an additional covering might be necessary in his study, to supply the want of a warm house and fire, would not this expedient be vastly more effectual if his usual clothing be light? The practice recommended, except in the case of invalids, is, I am persuaded a pernicious one. Excessive clothing, like excessive eating and drinking, tends to weaken the system, and render it liable to disease. Of all men, the missionary should avoid these excesses, as pernicious both to his natural and moral energy—he should "endure hardness as a good soldier of Christ," and should be prepared in his habits, as far as possible to accommodate himself to every situation in which he may be placed. Then let him be 'temperate in all things' relating to the body, and he will be taking the best means to secure his health. And when he is in Syria, let him recollect the holy men who laboured there without flannels or furs. I make no reflection on the motives of the writer alluded to; and have no doubt of their purity. He is personally unknown to me. He is probably in feeble health, or has been in the habit of living effeminately. I make these remarks, with an ardent desire to further that cause in which he is engaged, and under the deep impression that its prosperity depends much on the hardy, vigorous and self-denying habits of those who go forth as gospel laborers. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLAVERY.

The following forcible remarks on the subject of the slave population of the Southern States, are from an article in the Richmond Enquirer. The writer is a slave holder.

"And is it possible that any rational man, is it possible that any member of a Christian community, any citizen of a republican country, can seriously object to the operation of an influence whose object is, the removal of such a population? If a feeling of justice does not prompt us to restore to others, when we can, what has been forcibly wrested from them—if a sentiment of philanthropy inspires us with no wish to civilize and enlighten a benighted portion of the world—if we do not feel under obligation to carry to Africa whom we have injured, the healing balm of the religion in which we believe—yet let us not be deaf to the calls of patriotism: let us not look with cold indifference on our country, gifted by nature with every advantage of soil and climate, and location, hourly diminishing in its wealth, losing its comparative weight, in the nation of which it is a part, subjected to a system of legislation foreign to the principles it professes, and destined, perhaps, to rely in the end, for its own security on the strength of others, and not on its own resources.

"Is there any inhabitant of the south, who will pronounce this picture to be overdrawn? Or is there a citizen of Virginia, who will attribute the evil it presents, to any other cause than the character of our labouring population? Let him look to our languishing agriculture, our deserted farms, our decayed fortunes, our decreasing population; let him cast up, in his own leger, his profit and loss account for the last fifteen or twenty years, and then let him say whether the labour of the slave, is not a curse to the land on which it is expended? But I forbear; the theme is as fruitful and as inspiring as it is delicate. The sentiments I have uttered, are the sentiments of a slave holder; of one too, whose interests are peculiarly those of the country in which he lives. He has examined this subject in all its bearings, and he unhesitatingly pronounces an early and combined operation of the states and the general government, essential to save the country from progressive debility and premature decay."

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

Rom. vii. 24. *„O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"*

The image in this text seems to be, that of a living man walking about with a rotten nauseous carcase tied fast to him, which oppresses him, and he cannot, with all his efforts, cast it off; but it is heavy upon him wherever he goes, which constrains him to cry out, "O! who shall deliver me from this dead body?" This is the character of the soul sick of sin.—*Lond. Bap. Mag.*

A WIFE.

When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing, and dance, it is a being who can comfort and counsel him, one who can reason and reflect; and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate, one who can assist him in his affairs lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother; and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and excite the admiration of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmeet to man, and to "train up a child in the way he should go."—*Port Folio.*

Gold Mine.—Another gold mine, has been discovered in North Carolina, three miles above the narrows of the Yadkin River, which is represented as being very rich. A company has been formed in the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, Anson, Cabarrus, Mecklenburgh, and elsewhere, for the purpose of working these mines systematically; for which purpose, they have procured a practical miner from Europe, a Mr. Rothe, who from an examination of the country, entertains an opinion that this section of North Carolina, is the most extensive deposite of gold hitherto discovered in the world.—*Statesman.*

Great Solar Eclipse.—In the year 1831 February 12th, there will be a great eclipse of the sun, visible to us, by calculation from Grummer's table as follows:

Beginning of the eclipse,	11 26	A. M.
Moon will touch the sun's centre,	0 12	P.M.
Middle of the eclipse,	0 53	ap-
Moon will leave the sun's centre,	1	pa-
End of the eclipse,	2 27	rent
Duration,	3 01	time.

Digits eclipsed, 11h. 20m. on the sun's southern limb.

This is the greatest eclipse that has happened since the year 1806. The darkness will be so great that the largest stars will appear, and gloom and obscurity will shade terrestrial things. This eclipse will be annular about 1 1-2 deg. south of New Haven but not total because the moon's dark shade will not reach the earth. The first appearance on the sun will be a small black dent, about 73 deg from the lower part of the sun round towards the right hand. This spot will increase in size, until the middle of the eclipse, when the sun will appear 11 3 12 obscured, with only a small edge of light extending beautifully down on each side, so as almost to encircle the dark body of the moon.

Lark and Hawk.—It may be questioned whether the human mind could have shown more sagacity than is exhibited in the following case of instinct in a bird:—As a gentleman was travelling on horseback, a short time since, in the west of Norfolk, England, a lark dropped on the pommel of the saddle, and, spreading its wings in a submissive manner, cowered close to him; he stopped his horse, and sat for some time in astonishment, looking at the bird, which he supposed to be wounded, but endeavouring to take it, it crept round him and placed itself behind; turning himself on the saddle to observe it, it dropped between the legs of the horse, and remained immoveable: it then struck him, that the poor thing was pursued, and as the last resource, hazarded its safety with him, when looking up, a hawk was perceived hovering directly over them, the poor bird again mounted the saddle, under the eye of its protector; the disappointed hawk shifted its station, and the little fugitive watching its opportunity, darted over the hedge, and was hid in an instant.

THE TROY REVIEW,

OR, RELIGIOUS AND MUSICAL REPOSITORY.

It is proposed to publish, in the city of Troy, a semi-monthly paper, under the above title, devoted to Religious subjects and Christian Psalmody. The TROY REVIEW will be published under the superintendence of TRUMAN HASTINGS, Esq. The Religious department will embrace *original* and *selected* pieces. The former will be furnished by clergymen, who have pledged their contributions to this work; and the latter will be made from the most approved periodical publications of the day. A general summary of religious intelligence will appear in each paper, but a large proportion of the pieces will be on subjects of a permanent character.

It will be the design of the proprietors to make the Musical department subservient to the interests of Church Music. To develope the principles of the musical art—to make a just application of the acknowledged rules of criticism to the business of vocal execution, and to elevate and improve the musical taste of the Christian community, will be the objects aimed at in this department. Communications calculated to promote these objects, will be addressed to the uninstructed, as well as to those more advanced in the art, by avoiding, as far as is practicable, or explaining, the technical language employed by its professors. In conducting this department of the work, the proprietors intend to avail themselves of the proffered assistence of several gentlemen of acknowledged attainments in the science of music, and experience in its practical details, among whom they are happy in being able to name *Mr. Thomas Hastings*, the Editor of the *Western Recorder*. The selections for this department will be made only from works of acknowledged merit, and designed for utility rather than amusement. Of the great need of such a paper, it is unnecessary to speak and as it can scarcely interfere with the interests of any other publication, the proprietors hope it will receive, and intend it shall deserve, the patronage of the public.

The work will also embrace a summary of important political events, and a literary record.

TERMS.

I. The TROY REVIEW will be published semi-monthly, on Wednesday of each alternate week, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or at the end of six months from the time of issuing the first number.

II. It will be issued in the Quarto form, and printed with a fair type, on paper of the medium size and of superior quality, making an annual volume of more than 200 hundred pages.

III. Those persons who will become responsible for eight copies, shall be presented with a gratuitous copy.

IV. The publication of the work will commence on the first Wednesday of January next, provided a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to warrant its commencement. All communications, (post paid,) may be addressed to TRUMAN HASTINGS, Esq. Agents are requested to make returns by the last Wednesday in December next.

Troy, November 22, 1825.

☞ To distant subscribers the work will be forwarded by mail, if no other mode is directed.

LOOKING-GLASS FACTORY & STORE.

W. M. Gaylord,

HAS removed his establishment to a building on Genesee-street, nearly opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and two doors above William Clarke's Lottery office; where he offers for sale a very general assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

consisting of Gilt, Mantel and Pier, Mahogany pillared, Scroll, Swing, and a variety of Toilet and Statia Glasses, which he will sell at reduced prices.

He also continues to frame and glaze, Paintings, Prints, and Ladies' Needle-work. All orders for Bed and window Cornices, repairing old gilding, re-silvering Looking-Glass Plates, &c. will meet with prompt attention.

Utica, December 6, 1825. t34

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret, do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dye Stuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES.

52tf A. HITCHCOCK.
Utica, June 23. 33 Genesee-street.

NEW GOODS.

No, 36, Genesee-Street.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also, 50 crates Crockery & Glass Ware, with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of the public patronage will be thankfully received. OREN CLARK.

Utica, 13th Sept. 1825. 63

JOHN CAMP & Co. No. 98, Genesee street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in India, European, and American Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries.

Cash and the highest prices, paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.

May 24, 1825. 2tf

NOTICE

TO MANUFACTURERS OF SCYTHES.

THE subscribers have now on hand, in addition to their usual assortment of IRON & STEEL,

40 Tons, new and old Sable Russia Iron.
5 — German Steel (best quality.)

or sale at the New York prices; with the addi dition of transportation only.

H. & S. STAFFORD.

Utica, 20th Jan. 1825.

Steam Navigation Company.

THE new Steam-boat Commerce, captain Seymour, with the Safety barge Lady Clinton, and the new steam boat Swiftsure, captain Stocking, with the Safety-barge Lady Van Rensselaer, will, until further notice be arranged as follows:

Leave New York.	Leave Albany.
Monday, at 10 A. M.	Monday at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 10 A. M.	Thursday, 10 A. M.
Friday, 4 P. M.	Friday, 3 P. M.
Saturday, 4 P. M.	Saturday, 3 P. M.

For Passage, at New York, apply on board, at the Cedar street wharf, in the rear of the City Hotel, or to W. C. Redfield, 137 Washington street; And at Albany, on board, in front of the Pier Bridge, foot of State-street, or to Rathbone & Chapin, 67 Quay-street.

New-York, Aug. 15, 1825. 8tf

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees would inform the public, that this Seminary is now open for the reception of Students under the tuition of Mr. C. CRITTENDEN BALDWIN, who graduated at Hamilton College in 1823; and who comes with recomendations of high standing, as a gentleman of fair character and distinguished classical attainments.

L. BERRY, *Clerk of Trustees.*

Whitesboro', May 2, 1825. 44tf

Piano Forte & Violincello

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a remarkably fine toned PIANO FORTE, made by Clementi & Co. of London, on an entire new principle, having the Harmonic Swell and Bridge of Reverberation.

Also;—A VIOLINCELLO, made by the noted Sebastian Kloz.—Price $100.

I. J. BERRY,

Corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, a few rods south of the canal, and opposite Sage & Lucas Tavern. 51tf

TO RICHARD VAN DYCK, and to such of his children as were living, on the 2d day of November, 1825.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of Marinus Oudenaarde, deceased, I hereby give you notice, that you, and each of you, be & appear in your proper persons, at Utica, within six months from the date hereof, to claim the estate, consisting of a house and lot, situated on Water-street, in Utica; and which has been devised to you, by said last will and testament of said Marinus Oudenaarde, deceased, upon that express condition; or in default of such appearance, within said time, all and singular, your and such of your right and interests as devisees, will be forever forfeited; and said estate will be sold for the benefit of the American Bible Society, in pursuance of the directions of said will. Yours,

THOMAS E. CLARK, *Executor.*

Dated, 22d Nov. 1825. 6m73

TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week, commencing with the first Tuesday in January, 1826.

II. It will be put to subscribers at Two Dollars in advance, or if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars and fifty Cents if paid after the expiration of three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.

†† All present subscribers, who do not give notice of discontinuance by the first of December, will be considered as subscribers for the succeeding volume.

MERRELL & HASTINGS, *Publishers.*